

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

Ticker: 3715

**DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH AUDIT REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED**

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The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

**Consolidated Financial Statements
Index**

Item	Page numbering
1.Cover sheet	1
2.Index	2
3.Management representation letter	3
4.Report of independent auditors	4-9
5.Consolidated balance sheets	10-11
6.Consolidated statements of comprehensive income	12
7.Consolidated statements of changes in equity	13
8.Consolidated statements of cash flows	14
9.Footnotes to the consolidated financial statements	
(1)History and organization	15
(2)Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue	15
(3)Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations	16-19
(4)Summary of significant accounting policies	20-47
(5)Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions	47-49
(6)Contents of significant accounts	50-90
(7)Related party transactions	91
(8)Assets pledged as collateral	91
(9)Significant contingencies and unrecognized contract commitments	92
(10)Losses due to major disasters	92
(11)Significant subsequent events	92
(12)Others	93-106
(13)Other disclosures	
1.Additional disclosures required by the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau	107
2.Information on investees	108-109
3.Information on investments in Mainland China	110-113
4.Information of major shareholders	113
(14)Segment information	113-116

English Translation of Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION LETTER

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Dynamic Holding Co., LTD. as of December 31, 2022 and for the year then ended under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard No. 10, “Consolidated Financial Statements.” In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Dynamic Holding Co., LTD. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD.

By

KEN HUANG

Chairman

March 15th 2023

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

AUDIT REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To: The Board of Directors
Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together “the consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits and the reports of other auditor(s), we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

As stated in Note 1 to the consolidated financial report, Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. acquired 100% equity of Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. by means of share swap on August 25, 2022. The above-mentioned share swap was an organizational restructuring under common control. Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. was actually the continuation of Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd., so the consolidated financial statements of Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. recognized the relevant assets and liabilities based on the book value of the consolidated financial statements of Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. The consolidated financial statements for the comparative period were prepared as if the entities had been combined from the beginning.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2022 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition

We determine that revenue recognition is one of the key audit matters. The Company's consolidated revenue amounting to NT\$15,297,012 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2022 is a significant account to the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Group has conducted these sale activities in multi-marketplace, including Taiwan, China, Asia and Europe, etc. Furthermore, the timing of fulfilling performance obligation needs to be determined based on varieties of sale terms and conditions enacted in the main sale contracts or sale orders. We therefore conclude that there are significant risks with respect to the topic of revenue recognition.

Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, evaluating the properness of accounting policy for revenue recognition, assessing and testing the effectiveness of relevant internal controls related to revenue recognition, sampling-test of details, including obtaining major sale orders or agreements to inspect the terms and conditions, checking the consistency of the fulfillment timing, performing analytical review procedures on monthly sale revenues, and executing sale cut-off tests, etc. We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Note 4 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Provision against inventory

We determine that provision against inventory is also one of the key audit matters. The Company and its subsidiaries' inventory in amount of NT\$2,706,870 thousand, representing 14% of consolidated total assets, as of December 31, 2022 is significant to the Company's consolidated financial statements. The application market of the Group's main products, PCB, has been developing and changing rapidly and influenced significantly by end-customers' preference. The management therefore has to closely monitor the status of new products development and market demand for evaluating any significant impairment, including loss from market decline and slow-movement, incurred toward inventory. Also there was significant management judgement involved in determining the sufficiency of inventory loss provision. With respect to the key audit matter – provision against inventory, our audit procedures include, but not limit to, evaluating the appropriateness of inventory provision policy including how to identify the phased-out or slow-moving items, testing the correctness of inventory aging report, analyzing the reasons for slow-moving inventory, performing observation on the Company and its subsidiaries' inventory physical taking, and looking into the status of inventory utilization. Meanwhile, we have evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Note 5 and 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and its subsidiaries or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2022 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Others

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion including an Emphasis of Matter Paragraph on the parent-company-only financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Chang, Chih Ming

Chen, Kuo Shuai

Ernst & Young
March 15th, 2023
Taipei, Taiwan,
Republic of China

Notices to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China on Taiwan and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets			As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
11xx	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$1,677,887	8	\$2,729,560	15
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4, 6(2)	-	-	3,130	-
1136	Financial assets carried at amortized cost	4, 6(3), 8	162,441	1	1,218	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	4, 6(4)	40,165	-	43,247	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(5)	4,365,314	22	4,624,955	26
1200	Other receivables		84,356	-	103,615	1
1310	Inventories, net	4, 6(6)	2,706,870	14	2,953,056	17
1410	Prepayments		439,137	2	365,853	2
1470	Other current assets		2,103	-	1,812	-
	Total current assets		<u>9,478,273</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>10,826,446</u>	<u>61</u>
15xx	Non-current assets					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4, 6(2)	-	-	800	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(7), 8, 9	9,947,463	50	6,241,643	36
1755	Right-of-use assets	4, 6(22), 8	407,627	2	408,273	2
1780	Intangible assets	4, 6(8)	67,801	-	44,583	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	4, 6(26)	110,334	1	115,358	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6(10)	2,207	-	1,492	-
	Total non-current assets		<u>10,535,432</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>6,812,149</u>	<u>39</u>
	Total Assets		<u>\$20,013,705</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$17,638,595</u>	<u>100</u>

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity			As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
21xx	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	6(11)	\$3,918,562	20	\$4,587,071	26
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(12)	77	-	-	-
2130	Contract liability	6(20)	1,359	-	4,066	-
2150	Notes payable		1,211	-	-	-
2170	Accounts payable		3,022,435	15	3,560,924	20
2200	Other payables	6(13)	2,658,529	13	1,315,996	8
2230	Current tax liabilities	4, 6(26)	63,420	-	62,732	-
2280	Lease liabilities	6(22)	4,910	-	2,019	-
2300	Other current liabilities		61,545	-	44,925	-
2321	Current portion of bonds payable	4, 6(14)	2,363	-	-	-
2322	Current portion of long-term loans	6(15), 8	182,394	1	651,224	4
2365	Refund liability	6(16)	260,909	1	233,162	1
	Total current liabilities		<u>10,177,714</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>10,462,119</u>	<u>59</u>
25xx	Non-current liabilities					
2530	Bonds payable	4, 6(14)	-	-	486,152	3
2540	Long-term loans	6(15), 8	2,607,712	13	390,735	2
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	4, 6(26)	395,643	2	266,559	2
2580	Lease liabilities	6(22)	1,654	-	2,045	-
2630	Long-term deferred revenue	6(17)	599,457	3	389,065	2
2645	Guarantee deposits		78,123	1	121,124	1
	Total non-current liabilities		<u>3,682,589</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1,655,680</u>	<u>10</u>
	Total liabilities		<u>13,860,303</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>12,117,799</u>	<u>69</u>
31xx	Equity attributable to the parent company					
3100	Capital	6(19)				
3110	Common stock		2,775,490	14	2,775,141	16
3140	Capital collected in advance		-	-	43	-
3200	Capital surplus	6(19)	2,970,307	15	1,314,873	7
3300	Retained earnings	6(19)				
3310	Legal reserve		-	-	599,291	3
3320	Special reserve		438,825	2	299,666	2
3350	Accumulated profit or loss		162,092	1	970,607	6
3400	Other components of equity		(324,242)	(2)	(438,825)	(3)
36xx	Non-controlling interests	6(19)	130,930	1	-	-
	Total equity		<u>6,153,402</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>5,520,796</u>	<u>31</u>
	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$20,013,705</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$17,638,595</u>	<u>100</u>

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

Code	Accounts	Notes	2022		2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenues	4, 6(20)	\$15,297,012	100	\$15,753,057	100
5000	Operating costs	6(6)	(12,636,809)	(83)	(13,170,203)	(84)
5900	Gross profit		2,660,203	17	2,582,854	16
6000	Operating expenses					
6100	Sales and marketing expenses		(484,528)	(3)	(578,803)	(3)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(659,689)	(4)	(617,878)	(4)
6300	Research and development expenses		(660,154)	(4)	(741,385)	(5)
6450	Expected credit gains (losses)	4, 6(21)	(22,349)	-	4,512	-
	Operating expenses total		(1,826,720)	(11)	(1,933,554)	(12)
6900	Operating income		833,483	6	649,300	4
7000	Non-operating income and expenses	6(24)				
7100	Interest income		16,930	-	8,429	-
7010	Other income		169,925	1	244,414	2
7020	Other gains and losses		(7,707)	-	(120,559)	(1)
7050	Finance costs		(235,783)	(2)	(134,448)	(1)
	Non-operating income and expenses total		(56,635)	(1)	(2,164)	-
7900	Income from continuing operations before income tax		776,848	5	647,136	4
7950	Income tax expense	4, 6(26)	(224,214)	(1)	(176,682)	(1)
8200	Net income		552,634	4	470,454	3
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(25)				
8360	May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
8361	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		117,940	-	(33,951)	-
	Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		117,940	-	(33,951)	-
8500	Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$670,574	4	\$436,503	3
8600	Net income attributable to:					
8610	Shareholders of the parent		\$547,238	4	\$470,454	3
8620	Non-controlling interests		5,396	-	-	-
			\$552,634	4	\$470,454	3
8700	Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	Shareholders of the parent		\$661,821	4	\$436,503	3
8720	Non-controlling interests		8,753	-	-	-
			\$670,574	4	\$436,503	3
9750	Earnings per share - basic (in NT\$)	6(27)	\$1.97		\$1.70	
9850	Earnings per share - diluted (in NT\$)	6(27)	\$1.96		\$1.61	

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	Capital									
		Capital	Capital collected in advance	Capital surplus	Retained Earnings			Other Components of equity	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total equity
					Legal reserve	Special reserve	Accumulated profit or loss	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations			
		3100	3140	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	31XX	36XX	3XXX
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$2,775,141	\$-	\$1,250,883	\$531,385	\$299,666	\$679,065	\$(404,874)	\$5,131,266	\$-	\$5,131,266
	Appropriation and distribution of 2020 earnings										
B1	Legal reserve				67,906		(67,906)		-		-
B5	Cash dividends-common shares						(111,006)		(111,006)		(111,006)
C5	Equity component of convertible bonds			63,936					63,936		63,936
D1	Net income for 2021						470,454		470,454		470,454
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2021							(33,951)	(33,951)		(33,951)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	470,454	(33,951)	436,503	-	436,503
I1	Conversion of convertible bonds		43	54					97		97
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2021	<u>\$2,775,141</u>	<u>\$43</u>	<u>\$1,314,873</u>	<u>\$599,291</u>	<u>\$299,666</u>	<u>\$970,607</u>	<u>\$(438,825)</u>	<u>\$5,520,796</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$5,520,796</u>
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$2,775,141	\$43	\$1,314,873	\$599,291	\$299,666	\$970,607	\$(438,825)	\$5,520,796	\$-	\$5,520,796
	Appropriation and distribution of 2021 earnings										
B1	Legal reserve				47,045		(47,045)		-		-
B3	Special reserve					139,159	(139,159)		-		-
B5	Cash dividends-common shares						(194,263)		(194,263)		(194,263)
C5	Equity component of convertible bonds			(2,847)					(2,847)		(2,847)
D1	Net income for 2022						547,238		547,238	5,396	552,634
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2022							114,583	114,583	3,357	117,940
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	547,238	114,583	661,821	8,753	670,574
H3	Effect of joint share exchange	-	-	1,621,622	(646,336)	-	(975,286)	-	-		-
I1	Conversion of convertible bonds	349	(43)	379					685		685
M7	Charges in ownership interest in subsidiaries			36,280					36,280	114,879	151,159
O1	Non-controlling interests increase									7,298	7,298
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2022	<u>\$2,775,490</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$2,970,307</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$438,825</u>	<u>\$162,092</u>	<u>\$(324,242)</u>	<u>\$6,022,472</u>	<u>\$130,930</u>	<u>\$6,153,402</u>

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	2022	2021	Code	Items	2022	2021
AAAA	Cash flows from operating activities:			BBBB	Cash flows from investing activities:		
A10000	Net income (loss) before tax	\$776,848	\$647,136	B00040	Disposal (acquisition) of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(161,223)	200,035
A20000	Adjustments:			B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(3,057,249)	(1,405,736)
A20010	Income and expense adjustments:			B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	63,209	6,733
A20100	Depreciation (including right-of-use assets)	850,545	696,171	B03700	Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	(715)	3,019
A20200	Amortization	26,838	19,066	B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(16,917)	(34,945)
A20300	Expected credit losses (gain)	22,349	(4,512)	B05000	Cash outflow from business combination	(67,622)	-
A20400	Net loss (gain) of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,348	(3,682)	B05350	Acquisition of right-of-use asset	-	(147,003)
A20900	Interest expense	235,783	134,448	B09900	Increase (decrease) in long-term deferred revenue	243,566	43,452
A21200	Interest income	(16,930)	(8,429)	BBBB	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2,996,951)	(1,334,445)
A22500	Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	53,697	17,126				
A23700	Impairment loss (reversal) on non-financial assets	33,715	(12,330)				
A24200	Losses on redemption of bonds	55,572	-	CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
A29900	Loss (gain) on government grants	(38,566)	(32,961)	C00100	Increase in (repayment of) short-term loans	(668,509)	2,004,471
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			C01200	Issuance of corporate bonds	-	545,297
A31130	Notes receivable	26,612	218,816	C01300	Repayment of bonds	(548,850)	-
A31150	Accounts receivable	235,678	(903,448)	C01600	Increase in long-term loans	2,520,258	1,345,864
A31180	Other receivables	19,259	18,237	C01700	Repayment of long-term loans	(788,416)	(955,129)
A31200	Inventories	246,186	(1,354,959)	C03000	Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits	(43,001)	95,961
A31230	Prepayment	(73,110)	10,792	C04020	Payments of lease liabilities	(3,382)	(2,057)
A31240	Other current assets	(291)	4,204	C04500	Cash dividends	(194,263)	(111,006)
A32125	Contract liability	(2,707)	(9,381)	C05800	Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests	151,159	-
A32130	Notes payable	(1,108)	-	CCCC	Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	424,996	2,923,401
A32150	Accounts payable	(540,690)	733,564				
A32180	Other payables	(171,373)	(17,290)				
A32230	Other current liabilities	16,326	6,318	DDDD	Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	30,155	(9,611)
A32990	Refund liability	27,747	132,409				
A32000	Cash generated from operations	1,786,728	291,295				
A33100	Interest received	16,930	8,429				
A33300	Interest paid	(221,908)	(125,481)	EEEE	Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,051,673)	1,730,993
A33500	Income tax paid	(91,623)	(22,595)	E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,729,560	998,567
AAAA	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,490,127	151,648	E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$1,677,887	\$2,729,560

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years then ended
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. History and organization

Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) was approved and established on August 25, 2022 and listed for trading on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Dynamic Electronics”) applied for the establishment of Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. by the board of directors on March 31, 2022 and the shareholders' meeting on May 20, 2022 to acquire 100% equity of Dynamic Electronics. The share swap is to exchange 1 common share of Dynamic Electronics for 1 common share of the Company and has been completed on August 25, 2022. On the same day, Dynamic Electronics became a 100% subsidiary of the Company and terminated the stock listing and public offering. The Company's common stock was listed and traded under the stock code "3715" from the same day. The aforementioned share swap was an organizational restructuring under common control. The Company was actually the continuation of Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd., and the parent company only financial statements for the comparative period were prepared as if the entities had been combined from the beginning.

The main activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are mainly the manufacturing and processing of various electronic components, the design of microcomputers and peripheral equipment, the manufacturing and processing of integrated circuits and substrates, the manufacturing and processing of various circuit boards, the quotation, bidding, and distribution of products from domestic and foreign manufacturers as an agent, and the import and export trading business of the aforementioned products. The Company’s registered office and the main business location is at 6F., No. 50, Minquan Rd., Luzhu Dist., Taoyuan City 338, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) were authorized to be issued in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors’ meeting held on March 15th, 2023.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

- (1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.

- (2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2023
b	Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	January 1, 2023
c	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12	January 1, 2023

(A) Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improve accounting policy disclosures that to provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements.

(B) Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to help companies distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(C) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction –
Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations were issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC so that they are applicable for annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Group assesses all standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which are not endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
c	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2024
d	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	January 1, 2024
e	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2024

(A) IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

(B) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (from the original effective date of January 1, 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

(C) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1

These are the amendments to paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements and the amended paragraphs related to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

(D) Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

The amendments add seller-lessees additional requirements for the sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16, thereby supporting the consistent application of the standard.

(E) Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improved the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants. The amendments specify that covenants to be complied within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the end of the reporting period.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Group assesses all standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (“the Regulations”) and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (“NT\$”) unless otherwise specified.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

- (a) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- (b) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- (c) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- (b) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- (c) The Company’s voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- (a) Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- (b) Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- (c) Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- (d) Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- (e) Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- (f) Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Main businesses	Percentage of ownership (%)	
			2022.12.31	2021.12.31
The Company	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	PCB and business which relates to import and export	100.00% (NOTE1)	-% (NOTE1)
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.	Investing activities	100.00%	100.00%
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	PCB and business which relates to import and export	-% (NOTE2)	100.00% (NOTE2)
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	PCB and business which relates to import and export	-% (NOTE3)	100.00% (NOTE3)
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Overseas Investment Holding Pte. Ltd. (referred to : Dynamic Overseas Investment)	Management operations services	-% (NOTE2 、 9)	100.00% (NOTE2 、 9)

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Investor	Subsidiary	Main businesses	Percentage of ownership (%)	
			2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Mockup manufacture	70.00% (NOTE4)	-% (NOTE4)
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	Mockup manufacture	70.00% (NOTE5)	-% (NOTE5)
WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.	Dynamic Electronics Holding Pte. Ltd.	Investing activities	100.00%	100.00%
Dynamic Electronics Holding Pte. Ltd	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Manufacturing and selling of PCB	97.8541% (NOTE6 、 7 、 8)	100.00% (NOTE6 、 7 、 8)
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of PCB	100.00% (NOTE7 、 8)	100.00% (NOTE7 、 8)
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	PCB and business which relates to import and export	100.00% (NOTE2 、 7 、 8)	-% (NOTE2 、 7 、 8)
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	PCB and business which relates to import and export	100.00% (NOTE3 、 7 、 8)	-% (NOTE3 、 7 、 8)

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Investor	Subsidiary	Main businesses	Percentage of ownership (%)	
			2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Dynamic Electronics Overseas Investment Holding Pte. Ltd. (referred to : Dynamic Overseas Investment)	Management operations services	100.00% (NOTE2 、 7 、 8 、 9)	-% (NOTE2 、 7 、 8 、 9)

Note 1: The Company acquired 100% equity of Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. by way of share swap on August 25, 2022. Since it is reorganization under joint control, the consolidated financial statements for the comparative period were prepared as if the entities had been combined from the beginning.

Note 2: Considering the long-term development needs of the Group on August 4, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to change the investment structure of Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd. and Dynamic Electronics Trading Pte. Ltd. That is to change Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.'s reinvestment in Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd. and Dynamic Electronics Trading Pte. Ltd. to Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi) 's reinvestment in Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd. and Dynamic Electronics Trading Pte. Ltd. The aforementioned transaction is an equity adjustment under organizational restructuring.

Note 3: Considering the long-term development needs of the Group, on July 20, 2022 the Board of Directors resolved to change the investment structure of Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles), the reinvested business in the third region. Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.'s reinvestment in Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles) is changed to Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)'s reinvestment in Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles). The above transaction is an equity adjustment under organizational restructuring.

Note 4: Considering the needs of long-term development on February 23, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to acquire 70% shares of CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and acquired the shares of CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. on March 17, 2022 for NTD 46,060 thousand. The share acquisition ratio was 70%. The share settlement was completed on March 17, 2022. The Group has obtained the control of the company and included it when preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- Note 5: Considering the needs of long-term development, the Group acquired 70% shares in CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. with the resolution of the board of directors on February 23, 2022, and acquired the shares of CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. on March 17, 2022 for NTD 33,211 thousand. The share acquisition ratio is 70%. The share settlement was completed on March 17, 2022. The Group has obtained the control to include it in the Group's consolidated financial statements preparation.
- Note 6: To consider long-term development needs, the Company's board meeting held on September 2, 2022 approved to conduct a cash issuance amounted RMB35,000 thousand and was completed on September 28, 2022. The Group surrendered its preempted right, while the Group's ownership interest on Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co., Ltd. reduced from 100.00% to 97.8541%.
- Note 7: Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co., Ltd. has successfully applied for a shareholding restructure and became a company limited by shares during November 2022. The registration procedures were completed on December 7, 2022.
- Note 8: Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co., Ltd. passed a resolution at the extraordinary shareholder's meeting held on February 16, 2023 to apply for name change from Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co., Ltd. to Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi). The registration procedures were completed on February 22, 2023.
- Note 9: Dynamic Electronics (Huangshi) Co., Ltd. passed a resolution the extraordinary shareholder's meeting held on February 16, 2023 to apply for name change of its subsidiary from Dynamic Electronics Trading Pte. Ltd. to Dynamic Electronics Overseas Investment Holding Pte. Ltd. ("Dynamic Overseas Investment"). The registration procedures were completed on March 13, 2023.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is the parent Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- (a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- (b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- (c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan dollar at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal recognized.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the NCIs in that foreign operation, instead of recognized in profit or loss. In partial disposal of an associate or jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

- (a) The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
- (b) The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
- (c) The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
- (d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- (a) The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
- (b) The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- (c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

(d)The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7)Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (including fixed-term deposits that have maturities equal to or less than three months from the date of acquisition).

(8)Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

(A) Financial assets: Recognition and Measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

- a. The Group's business model for managing the financial assets and
- b. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

- a. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- b. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- a. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- b. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- a. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- b. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

- a. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- b. When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- c. Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:
 - (i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
 - (ii) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Company made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

(B) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- a. An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- b. The time value of money; and
- c. Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follows:

- a. At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
- b. At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- c. For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- d. For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has been increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

(C) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial asset is derecognized when:

- a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- b. The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- c. The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(D) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Compound instruments

The Group evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Group assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled.

For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- a. It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- b. On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- c. It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

- a. It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- b. A group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(E) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(9) Derivative instrument

The Group uses derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives that are designated as and effective hedging instruments which are classified as financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of hedges, which is recognized in either profit or loss or equity according to types of hedges used.

When the host contracts are either non-financial assets or liabilities, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not designated at fair value through profit or loss.

(10) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials - By actual purchase cost with weighted average method

Finished goods and work in progress - Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment". When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	16~30 years
Machinery and equipment	1~10 years
Transportation equipment	3~6 years
Office equipment	1~6 years
Other equipment	1~5 years
Lease improvement	1 year

An item of property, plant and equipment or any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(13) Leases

The Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

- (a) The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- (b) The right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximizing the use of observable information.

Group as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the implicit interest rate in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- (a) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- (b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- (c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- (d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- (a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- (b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- (c) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

- (d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

(14) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit (CGU) level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	Computer software	Technology Expertise
Useful lives	1~5 years	3~5 years
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A CGU, or groups of CGUs, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(16)Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The liability to pay a levy is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time.

(17)Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods. The accounting policies are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

The Group mainly manufactures and sells of its products. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group is PCB and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. The remaining sales transactions are usually accompanied by volume discounts (based on the accumulated total sales amount for a specified period). Therefore, revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the products expected to be returned.

The credit period of the Group's sale of goods is from 60 to 150 days. For most of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Group has transferred the goods to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

(18)Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(19)Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

Where the Group receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the statement of comprehensive income over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments. Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

(20)Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of Dynamic and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to pension plans that are managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with Dynamic and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, Dynamic and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations and the contribution is expensed as incurred.

(21)Income tax

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in balance sheet at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- (a) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- (b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- (a) Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- (b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(22) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) The fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including income approach (for example, the discounted cash flow model) or the market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

(b) Accounts receivable-estimation of impairment loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(c) Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value item by item. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The change of market may also significantly influence the evaluation of inventory. For inventory details, please refer to Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Revenue recognition-sale returns and allowance

The Group estimates sales returns and allowance based on historical experience and other known factors at the time of sale, which reduces the operating revenue. In assessing the aforementioned sales returns and allowance, revenue is recognized to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(e) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Cash on hand	\$1,061	\$347
Checking and savings	1,676,427	2,528,853
Fixed-term deposits	399	200,360
Total	<u>\$1,677,887</u>	<u>\$2,729,560</u>

(2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Convertible corporate bonds	\$-	\$800
Held for trading – current:		
Forward exchange contract	-	3,130
Total	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$3,930</u>
Current	\$-	\$3,130
Non-current	-	800
Total	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$3,930</u>

No financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss were pledged.

(3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Restricted deposits	\$161,090	\$1,218
Fixed-term deposits	1,351	-
Total	<u>\$162,441</u>	<u>\$1,218</u>
Current	<u>\$162,441</u>	<u>\$1,218</u>
Non-current	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The Group transacts with financial institutions with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk.

No financial assets measured at amortized cost were pledged.

(4) Notes receivable, net

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Notes receivable arising from operating activities	\$40,165	\$43,247
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Total	<u>\$40,165</u>	<u>\$43,247</u>

Notes receivables were not pledged.

The Group follows the requirement of IFRS 9 to assess the impairment. Please refer to Note 6(21) for more details on loss allowance and Note 12 for details on credit risk.

(5) Accounts receivable

(a) Accounts receivable, net consist of the follow :

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Accounts receivable from operating activities	\$4,405,196	\$4,640,874
Less: loss allowance	(39,882)	(15,919)
Total	<u>\$4,365,314</u>	<u>\$4,624,955</u>

(b) Accounts receivable were not pledged.

(c) Accounts receivable are generally on 60 to 150 day terms. The total carrying amount for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are NT\$4,405,196 thousand and NT\$4,640,874 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(21) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(6)Inventories

(a)Details of inventories are as below :

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Raw materials and Supplies	\$163,472	\$304,866
Work in progress	647,636	624,749
Finished goods	1,895,762	2,023,441
Total	<u>\$2,706,870</u>	<u>\$2,953,056</u>

(b)The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounts to NT\$12,636,809 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2022 while NT\$13,170,203 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2021. The following losses were included in cost of sales :

	For the year ended December 31,	
Item	2022	2021
Inventory valuation losses (gains)	<u>\$(103,299)</u>	<u>\$143,713</u>

The Group recognized gains on recovery of inventory market decline because some of the inventories previously provided with market loss or obsolescence were disposed for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(c)Inventories were not pledged.

(7)Property, plant and equipment

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	<u>\$9,947,463</u>	<u>\$6,241,643</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Lease improvement	Construction in progress and equipment to be examined	Total
Cost:								
2022.01.01	\$2,742,170	\$6,902,330	\$30,031	\$344,299	\$1,351,744	\$8,820	\$1,233,152	\$12,612,546
Additions	(64,145)	26,973	-	29,639	61,248	-	4,503,282	4,556,997
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	19,727	1,128	-	2,542	-	-	23,397
Disposals	-	(812,908)	(387)	(5,539)	(28,152)	-	-	(846,986)
Transfer	2,115,977	2,176,660	2,776	270,306	979,261	-	(5,544,980)	-
Other changes	-	(5,930)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,930)
Exchange differences	42,909	114,949	459	5,307	21,214	-	19,297	204,135
2022.12.31	<u>\$4,836,911</u>	<u>\$8,421,801</u>	<u>\$34,007</u>	<u>\$644,012</u>	<u>\$2,387,857</u>	<u>\$8,820</u>	<u>\$210,751</u>	<u>\$16,544,159</u>
Depreciation and impairment:								
2022.01.01	\$733,505	\$4,390,260	\$22,366	\$201,137	\$1,014,815	\$8,820	\$-	\$6,370,903
Depreciation	164,879	410,849	3,130	68,337	190,591	-	-	837,786
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	16,462	870	-	2,261	-	-	19,593
Impairment loss	-	3,697	-	-	-	-	-	3,697
Disposals	-	(700,294)	(376)	(5,117)	(26,640)	-	-	(732,427)
Other changes	-	(3,583)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,583)
Exchange differences	10,918	71,335	329	2,842	15,303	-	-	100,727
2022.12.31	<u>\$909,302</u>	<u>\$4,188,726</u>	<u>\$26,319</u>	<u>\$267,199</u>	<u>\$1,196,330</u>	<u>\$8,820</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$6,596,696</u>
Cost:								
2021.01.01	\$2,498,443	\$6,367,480	\$23,917	\$278,578	\$1,386,919	\$8,820	\$559,797	\$11,123,954
Additions	-	19,979	-	6,980	59,320	-	1,639,787	1,726,066
Disposals	-	(39,568)	(471)	(1,787)	(135,135)	-	-	(176,961)
Transfer	257,075	588,892	6,708	61,979	47,905	-	(962,559)	-
Exchange differences	(13,348)	(34,453)	(123)	(1,451)	(7,265)	-	(3,873)	(60,513)
2021.12.31	<u>\$2,742,170</u>	<u>\$6,902,330</u>	<u>\$30,031</u>	<u>\$344,299</u>	<u>\$1,351,744</u>	<u>\$8,820</u>	<u>\$1,233,152</u>	<u>\$12,612,546</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Lease improvement	Construction in progress and equipment to be examined	Total
Depreciation and impairment:								
2021.01.01	\$621,484	\$4,105,152	\$19,211	\$152,609	\$976,386	\$8,820	\$-	\$5,883,662
Depreciation	115,440	337,754	3,714	51,089	176,892	-	-	684,889
Impairment loss	-	(12,330)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,330)
Disposals	-	(17,676)	(456)	(1,739)	(133,231)	-	-	(153,102)
Exchange differences	(3,419)	(22,640)	(103)	(822)	(5,232)	-	-	(32,216)
2021.12.31	<u>\$733,505</u>	<u>\$4,390,260</u>	<u>\$22,366</u>	<u>\$201,137</u>	<u>\$1,014,815</u>	<u>\$8,820</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$6,370,903</u>
Net carrying amount as at:								
2022.12.31	<u>\$3,927,609</u>	<u>\$4,233,075</u>	<u>\$7,688</u>	<u>\$376,813</u>	<u>\$1,191,527</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$210,751</u>	<u>\$9,947,463</u>
2021.12.31	<u>\$2,008,665</u>	<u>\$2,512,070</u>	<u>\$7,665</u>	<u>\$143,162</u>	<u>\$336,929</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,233,152</u>	<u>\$6,241,643</u>

(a) For the year ended December 31, 2022, NT\$3,697 thousand impairment loss represented the write down of certain property, plant and equipment to the recoverable amount. This has been recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, NT\$12,330 thousand gain on reversal of impairment loss represented the sold of certain property, plant and equipment in the Group. This has been recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Capitalized borrowing costs of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
Items	2022	2021
Building and construction in progress and Equipment awaiting examination	\$70,225	\$-
Capitalization rate of borrowing costs	3.95%~4.45%	-%

(c) Significant components of building include main building structure and additional expansion construction, which are depreciated over useful lives of 16~30 years and 20 years, respectively.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(d) Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge.

(8) Intangible assets

	Computer software	Technology expertise	Goodwill	Total
Cost:				
2022.01.01	\$59,799	\$10,607	\$-	\$70,406
Additions – acquired separately	16,917	-	-	16,917
Acquisition through business combinations	1,151	-	62,244	63,395
Derecognized upon retirement	(8,875)	(35)	-	(8,910)
Exchange differences	835	165	-	1,000
2022.12.31	<u>\$69,827</u>	<u>\$10,737</u>	<u>\$62,244</u>	<u>\$142,808</u>
2021.01.01	\$38,303	\$10,664	\$-	\$48,967
Additions – acquired separately	34,945	-	-	34,945
Derecognized upon retirement	(13,279)	-	-	(13,279)
Exchange differences	(170)	(57)	-	(227)
2021.12.31	<u>\$59,799</u>	<u>\$10,607</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$70,406</u>
Amortization and impairment:				
2022.01.01	\$22,618	\$3,205	\$-	\$25,823
Acquisition through business combinations	946	-	-	946
Amortization	24,681	2,157	-	26,838
Impairment loss	-	-	30,018	30,018
Derecognized upon retirement	(8,875)	(35)	-	(8,910)
Exchange differences	250	42	-	292
2022.12.31	<u>\$39,620</u>	<u>\$5,369</u>	<u>\$30,018</u>	<u>\$75,007</u>
2021.01.01	\$19,070	\$1,085	\$-	\$20,155
Amortization	16,938	2,128	-	19,066
Derecognized upon retirement	(13,279)	-	-	(13,279)
Exchange differences	(111)	(8)	-	(119)
2021.12.31	<u>\$22,618</u>	<u>\$3,205</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$25,823</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Computer software	Technology expertise	Goodwill	Total
Net carrying amount as at:				
2022.12.31	\$30,207	\$5,368	\$32,226	\$67,801
2021.12.31	\$37,181	\$7,402	\$-	\$44,583

Amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Operating costs	\$2,587	\$10,998
Operating expenses	24,251	8,068
Total	\$26,838	\$19,066

(9) Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to two cash-generating units, for impairment testing as follows:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Subsidiaries-CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	\$24,385	\$-
Subsidiaries-CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	7,841	-
Total	\$32,226	\$-

(A) The recoverable amount of CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD cash-generating unit is NT\$40,337 thousand for the period ended 31 December 2022. This recoverable amount has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for product. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.73% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 7% growth rate. As a result of the updated analysis, management did not identify an impairment for goodwill of NT\$24,385 thousand which is allocated to this cash-generating unit.

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations

The calculation of value-in-use for both electronics and fire prevention equipment units are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- (a)Gross margin
- (b)Discount rates
- (c)Growth rate used to extrapolate revenue beyond the budget period.

Gross margins –Gross margins are estimated based on the value achieved in prior year and referencing the future market trends.

Discount rates – Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to each cash generating unit (including the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted). The discount rate was estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the Group, taking into account the particular situations of the Group and its operating segments. The WACC includes both the cost of liabilities and cost of equities. The cost of equities is derived from the expected returns of the Group’s investors on capital, where the cost of liabilities is measured by the interest-bearing loans that the Group has obligation to settle.

Growth rate estimates of revenue – Rates is estimated based on past experience, the long-term average growth rate has been adjusted based on the economic environment.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

- (B) The recoverable amount of CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. cash-generating unit is NT\$11,434 thousand for the period ended 31 December 2022. This recoverable amount has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.73% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 7% growth rate. As a result of this analysis, management has recognized an impairment loss of NT\$30,018 thousand against goodwill previously carried at NT\$30,018 thousand.

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations

The calculation of value-in-use for both electronics and fire prevention equipment units are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- (a)Gross margin
- (b)Discount rates
- (c)Growth rate used to extrapolate revenue beyond the budget period.

Gross margins –Gross margins are estimated based on the value achieved in prior year and referencing the future market trends.

Discount rates – Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to each cash generating unit (including the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted). The discount rate was estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the Group, taking into account the particular situations of the Group and its operating segments. The WACC includes both the cost of liabilities and cost of equities. The cost of equities is derived from the expected returns of the Group's investors on capital, where the cost of liabilities is measured by the interest-bearing loans that the Group has obligation to settle.

Growth rate estimates of revenue – Rates is estimated based on past experience, the long-term average growth rate has been adjusted based on the economic environment.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

(10) Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets consist of the following:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Refundable deposits	\$2,207	\$1,492

(11) Short-term loans

(a) Short-term loans consist of the following:

	Interest Rates(%)	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Unsecured bank loans	0.85463%~7.07%	\$3,918,562	\$4,587,071

(b) The Group's unused short-term lines of credits amounts to NT\$3,132,419 thousand and NT\$4,856,404 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(12) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
held for trading – current :		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$77	\$-
Current	\$77	\$-
Non-current	-	-
Total	\$77	\$-

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(13) Other payables

Other payables consist of the following:	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Accrued expenses	\$651,493	\$815,535
Accrued interest payable	16,158	9,331
Payables to equipment suppliers	1,990,878	491,130
Total	<u>\$2,658,529</u>	<u>\$1,315,996</u>

(14) Bonds payable

A. The details of the bonds payable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Liability component:		
Unsecured domestic bonds payable	\$2,400	\$499,900
Less: Discounts on bonds payable	(37)	(13,748)
Total	2,363	486,152
Less: Current portion	(2,363)	-
Non-current portion	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$486,152</u>
Embedded derivative—redemption and put options	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$800</u>
Equity component—conversion right	<u>\$281</u>	<u>\$63,923</u>

For the details of the gain or loss from valuation through profit or loss on embedded derivative - redemption, put options and the interest expense on the convertible bonds payable, please refer to Note 6(24)(d) to the consolidated financial statement.

B. On May 13, 2021, Dynamic Electronics issued the second unsecured domestic convertible bonds. The terms of the bonds are as follows:

- (a) Issue amount: NT\$500,000 thousand
- (b) Issue date: May 13, 2021
- (c) Issue price: Issued in 110.1% of par value

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

- (d) Coupon rate: 0%
- (e) Issue period: May 13, 2021 to May 13, 2024
- (f) Settlement: A converting bond holder can convert bonds into the Company's stock or execute put option based on the Company's conversion rules. The Company can also buy back cancellation from bonds dealers. Otherwise, bonds are repayable at 100.7519% of face value (0.25% income return) by cash when they mature.
- (g) Conversion period : The bondholders will have the right to convert their bonds at any time during the conversion period commencing August 14, 2022 (the next day of three months following the closing date) and ending at the close of business on May 13, 2024 (the maturity date), provided, however, that the conversion right during any closed period shall be suspended and the conversion period shall not include any such closed period, which means (i) the period during which the Company may be required to close its stock transfer books under ROC laws and regulations applicable from time to time; (ii) the period beginning on the 15th trading day prior to the record date for the distribution of stock or cash dividends, or subscription of new shares due to capital increase to the date on (and including) such record; (iii) the period beginning on the record date of a capital reduction to one day prior to the trading day on which the shares of the Company are reissued after such capital reduction ; (iv) No request for conversion other than the starting date of the stop of conversion for the change of stock denomination to the day before the trading day before the start of the new stock exchange.
- (h) Conversion price and adjustment: The conversion price was originally at NT\$23.5 per share. The conversion price will be subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events set out in the indenture.

Because the cash dividend-common stock, distributed in 2021. According to the policies for the second domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds issued and conversion, the conversion price was subject to adjustments. Since August 13 2021, the conversion price was adjusted to NT\$23.1.

Because the cash dividend-common stock, distributed in 2022. According to the policies for the second domestic unsecured conversion of corporate bonds issued and conversion, the conversion price was subject to adjustments. Since July 18 2022, the conversion price was adjusted to NT\$22.4.

(i) Redemption
clauses:

a. The Company may redeem the convertible bonds from the next day (August 14, 2021) following a three-month period after the bonds are issued to 40 days before the maturity date (April 3, 2024) if the following terms are met: when the closing price of the Company's common shares is 30% above the convertible price for 30 consecutive trading days, the Company may, within the following 30 business days (the aforesaid period shall start from the day the letter is delivered by the Company, and the expiry date of the period shall be the measurement date for bond recovery, and the aforesaid period shall not fall in the period of conversion suspension stated in Article 9), send a bond redemption notification letter via registered mail to the bondholders. (The bondholders list shall be based on the updated list five business days before sending the redemption notification letter to the bondholders. Public announcements will be made for bondholders who acquire the convertible bonds subsequently from transactions or other reasons). The redemption price would be set at the face value and the bond is purchased by cash, which would be announced over Taipei Exchange. When the Company executes the recovery request, it shall redeem the outstanding convertible bonds in cash at the face value within five business days after the bond recovery measurement date.

b. The Company may redeem the convertible bonds from three months after bond issued to the 40 days before maturity date. The total value of outstanding convertible bonds becomes less than 10% of the total issues for 30 consecutive trading days. The Company will send a bond redeem notification letter via registered mail to the bondholders. (Bondholders list based on redeem notification letter before sending to the bondholders for five business days, but bondholders merely be announced to acquire convertible bonds for selling, purchasing, or other reasons). And the redemption price would be set as the par value and the bond is purchased by cash and would be announced over Taipei Exchange. When the Company executes the recovery request, it shall redeem the outstanding convertible bonds in cash at the face value within five business days after the bond recovery measurement date.

c. If the bondholders do not respond to the Company's stock affair agency in writing (effective upon delivery; postal mail shall be based on the stamp date) prior to the redemption date stated in the notification letter, the Company will redeem such bonds at the par value of the convertible bonds and pay in cash within 5 business days following the redemption date.

(j) Bond holder's sell-back right : From August 26, 2022 to September 24, 2022, creditors can sell the convertible bonds back to the issuer company at the issuer price of NT\$110.1 plus interest compensation (0.25% real yield).

C. As of December 31, 2022, the second unsecured convertible bonds in the amount of NT\$800 thousand was applied to be converted into 35 thousand common shares. The surplus arising from the conversion amounted to NT\$533 thousand and were recorded under additional paid-in capital.

- D. In accordance with Article 11 (1) the share swap resolution passed at the regular shareholder's meeting on May 20, 2022: "After this share swap case is approved by the competent authority before the share swap date, the creditor may, within the designated period announced by the company, apply for a put-option or exercise the right of conversion in accordance with the issuance and conversion rules of the convertible bonds. The Dynamic II CB applied for a put-option will be redeemed in cash with each "bond face value" plus interest compensation. The interest compensation is calculated by multiplying the actual yield of 0.25% by the actual number of days of issuance, i. e. from the date of issuance until the put-option date." The resolution of the board of directors was adjusted on May 21, 2022 to " After this share swap case is approved by the competent authority, and before the share swap date, the creditor may, within the designated period announced by the company, apply for a put-option or exercise the right of conversion in accordance with the issuance and conversion rules of the convertible bonds. The Dynamic II CB applied for a put-option will be redeemed in cash with each "bond issued price" plus interest compensation. The interest compensation is calculated by multiplying the actual yield of 0.25% by the actual number of days of issuance, i. e., from the date of issuance until the put-option date." In the second quarter of 2022, the Company recognized gain on convertible bonds redemption in the amount of NT\$2,096 thousand in accordance with the revised issuance rules and the gain on convertible bonds redemption have been recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.
- E. As stated in Note 1 to the financial statement, Dynamic Electronics terminated its listing on August 25, 2022, so the second domestic unsecured convertible bonds issued by the Company on May 13, 2021 were also be terminated from the over-the-counter trading on the same day. According to Article 11 of the share swap resolution passed at the shareholders meeting, the Company allows the creditors to choose, within the period specified by the Company from August 26, 2022 to September 24, 2022, whether to apply to sell the bonds back to the company; or to apply for the right to convert into common shares of Dynamic Holdings Co., Ltd.; or to continue to hold Dynamic II until maturity in accordance with the Dynamic II issuance and conversion rules. As of December 31, 2022, the investor applied to a put-option in the amount of NT\$496,800 thousand, the redemption amount was NT\$548,850 thousand, the interest paid was NT\$1,873 thousand; and the loss of redemption of convertible bonds of NT\$57,668 thousand has been recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(15) Long-term loans

(a) Details of long-term loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Lenders	2022.12.31	Interest Rate (%) (Note2)	Maturity and terms of repayment
Bank of Shanghai Co., Ltd. — Zhongli Branch — Unsecured bank loans	\$264,566	RMB variable interest rate HIBOR 3M+0.9%	The grace period is 12 months upon first usage. After the grace period expires, principal is repayable in installments of the equal amount for eight terms. Pay interest quarterly.
Agricultural Bank of China — Kunshan Branch- Credit loans (Note1)	2,402,701	The benchmark interest rate of the People's Bank of China for a period of over five years - LPR-0.2%	After the grace period expires, the following terms are defined as every six months since then. The principle is repayable in installments of equal amount for eight years.
EnTie Bank — Offshore Banking Business Credit Loan	122,839	Taipei Foreign Exchange Trading Center Taifx3+2% for three months	The grace period is 12 months upon first usage. After the grace period expires, the principal is repayable in installments of the equal amount for eight terms.
Less: Current portion of long-term loans	(182,394)		
Non-current portion of long-term loans	<u>\$2,607,712</u>		

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Lenders	2021.12.31	Interest Rate (%) (Note2)	Maturity and terms of repayment
Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. – Huangshi Branch – Secured bank loans	\$651,224	People's Bank of China benchmark interest rate rises by 10%	The loan is due to be settled.
China Construction Bank Corporation – Huangshi Branch – Unsecured bank loans	130,245	China Construction Bank benchmark interest rate, negotiate a price.	The loan is due to be settled.
Bank of Shanghai Co., Ltd. – Zhongli Branch – Unsecured bank loans	260,490	RMB variable interest rate HIBOR 3M+0.9%	The grace period is 12 months upon first usage. After the grace period expires, principal is repayable in installments of the equal amount for eight terms. Pay interest quarterly.
Less: Current portion of long-term loans	(651,224)		
Non-current portion of long-term loans	<u>\$390,735</u>		

Note1: Please refer to Note 8 for more details regarding certain property, plant and equipment pledged for secured bank loans.

Note2: Interest rates of long-term loans are as follows:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Interest Rates (%)	3.5047%~7.15%	3.986%~4.35%

- (b) On November 22, 2022, the Group has entered into a 3-year agreement of syndicated loans in credit line of USD 60,000 thousand, with Shanghai Bank and 3 other banks for the purpose of settling the unpaid loan balance mentioned above and replenishing operating capital.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(16)Refund liability

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Refund liability	\$260,909	\$233,162

(17)Long-term deferred revenue

Government grants

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$389,065	\$380,616
Received during the period	243,566	43,452
Released to the statement of comprehensive income	(38,566)	(32,961)
Exchange differences	5,392	(2,042)
Ending Balance	\$599,457	\$389,065
	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Non-current deferred revenue - government grants related to assets	\$599,457	\$389,065

Government grants have been received for purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to the grants.

(18)Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Subsidiaries located in the People's Republic of China will contribute social welfare benefits based on a certain percentage of employees' salaries or wages to the employees' individual pension accounts.

Pension benefits for employees of overseas subsidiaries and branches are provided in accordance with the local regulations.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to NT\$1,804 thousand and NT\$4,848 thousand, respectively.

Additional pension expenses recognized for the executives commissioned by the Group amounted to NT\$2,833 thousand and NT\$216 thousand, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(19)Equities

(a)Common stock

As of December 31, 2021, the Company's authorized capital was NT\$4,000,000 thousand. As of December 31, 2021, the Company's paid-in capital was NT\$2,775,141 thousand, each share at par value of NT\$10, divided into 277,514,032 shares.

During 2021, the second unsecured convertible bonds in the amount of NT\$100 thousand were converted into 4 thousand common shares. On December 28, 2022, Dynamic Electronics's board meeting resolved to increase capital and the measurement date was on January 1, 2022.

During 2022, the second unsecured convertible bonds in the amount of NT\$700 thousand were converted into 31 thousand common shares.

As stated in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company exchanged 1 common share of Dynamic Electronics for 1 common share of the Company through share conversion on August 25, 2022, and acquired 100% equity of Dynamic Electronics. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's registered capital was NTD4,000,000 thousand, and the issued share capital was NTD2,775,490 thousand, with a par value of NTD10 per share, divided into 277,548,934 shares.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(b)Capital surplus

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Additional paid-in capital	\$1,176,745	\$1,176,745
Conversion premium of convertible corporate bonds	533	67
Treasury share transactions	34,946	32,214
Increase (decrease) through changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control	51,811	15,531
Gain on sale of assets	155	155
Employee stock option	6,528	6,528
Share options	77,967	83,633
Merger by share exchange	1,621,622	-
Total	<u>\$2,970,307</u>	<u>\$1,314,873</u>

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the Company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made either in cash or in the form of share dividend to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

(c) Retained earnings and dividend policies

(1) Earning distribution

The promoters meeting of Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd./Dynamic Holdings Co., Ltd. passed the company's articles of association through the shareholders' meeting on May 20, 2022. According to the company's articles of association, when allocating the current year's earnings, if any, after having paid all taxes and dues, shall first set aside 10% of said profits as legal reserve. Where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital, this provision shall not apply; the rest shall be set aside as special surplus or reversal according to laws or the regulations of the competent authority; if there is any remaining portion, the board of directors shall, along with the accumulated undistributed earnings, submit a surplus distribution proposal to the shareholders meeting for a resolution to distribute shareholder dividends. The Company may, in accordance with Articles 240 and 241 of the Company Act, authorize the board of directors to issue cash dividends and bonuses by special resolutions, and distribute in cash the above-mentioned dividends or capital reserve or/and legal reserve in compliance with the Company Act and shall report the distribution in the most recent shareholder's meeting.

(2) Dividend policy

The company's dividend policy is based on the expansion of business scale, considering the company's capital expenditure and operating turnover needs and the degree of dilution of earnings per share to moderately distribute stock dividends or cash dividends, but cash dividends are paid at a rate not lower than the current 10% of total annual dividends.

(3) According to the Company Act, the Company shall set aside legal reserve from earnings unless where the amount of legal reserve reaches the total authorized capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by shareholders.

(4)Special reserve

The special surplus reserve shall be set aside at the time of the assignment of the distributable surplus, on the basis of the difference between the balance of the special surplus reserve at the time of the first IFRS application and the net amount of other equity deductions. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the company can reverse the special reserve by proportion and transfer to retained earnings.

Following the adoption of T-IFRS, the FSC on March 31, 2021 issued Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090150022, which sets out the following provisions for compliance: On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, Dynamic Electronics shall set aside special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, Dynamic Electronics can reverse the special reserve by proportion and transfer to retained earnings.

As of January 1, 2013, special reserve set aside for the first-time adoption of T-IFRS amounted to NT\$349,310 thousand. Furthermore, Dynamic Electronics has reversed special reserve in the amount of NT\$49,644 thousand to retained earnings during the year ended December 31, 2013 due to the use, disposal or reclassification of related assets. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, special reserve set aside for the first-time adoption of T-IFRS reduced to NT\$299,666 thousand accordingly.

(5)The appropriations of earnings for the years 2022 and 2021 were approved through the Board meeting and stockholders' meeting held on March 15, 2023 and May 20, 2022, respectively. The details of the distributions are as follows.

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (in NT\$)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Legal reserve	\$16,209	\$47,045		
Special reserve	(114,583)	139,159		
Cash dividend	222,039	194,263	\$0.8	\$0.7
Total	<u>\$123,665</u>	<u>\$380,467</u>		

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Please refer to Note 6(23) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(d) Non-controlling interests

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$-	\$-
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	5,396	-
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	3,357	-
Acquisition off additional interest in subsidiary	7,298	-
Acquisition of new shares in a subsidiary	114,879	-
Ending balance	<u>\$130,930</u>	<u>\$-</u>

(20) Operating revenues

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sales of goods	\$15,294,099	\$15,731,696
Other revenue	2,913	21,361
Total	<u>\$15,297,012</u>	<u>\$15,753,057</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	Single department	Single department
Sale of goods	\$15,294,099	\$15,731,696
Other	2,913	21,361
Total	\$15,297,012	\$15,753,057

The timing for revenue recognition:

At a point in time	\$15,297,012	\$15,753,057
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B. Contract balances

(a) Contract liabilities – current

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31	2021.01.01
Sale of goods	\$1,359	\$4,066	\$13,447

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Sales of goods
The opening balance transferred to revenue	\$(3,410)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	703

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Sales of goods
The opening balance transferred to revenue	\$(11,908)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	2,527

(21)Expected credit losses (gains)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses (gains)		
Account receivables	\$22,349	\$(4,512)

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The Group measures the loss allowance of its trade receivables (including notes receivable and accounts receivable) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follow:

A. The Group considers the grouping of trade receivables by counter parties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix. Details are as follow:

2022.12.31

	Not yet due	Past due					
	(Note)	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$4,262,321	\$143,158	\$23,472	\$11,454	\$181	\$4,775	\$4,445,361
Loss ratio	-%	-%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	(23,472)	(11,454)	(181)	(4,775)	(39,882)
Carrying amount of trade receivables	\$4,262,321	\$143,158	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$4,405,479

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

2021.12.31

	Not yet due (Note)	Past due					Total
		<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$4,563,835	\$111,594	\$1,519	\$1,720	\$1,650	\$3,803	\$4,684,121
Loss ratio	-%	6.48%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(7,227)	(1,519)	(1,720)	(1,650)	(3,803)	(15,919)
Carrying amount of trade receivables	\$4,563,835	\$104,367	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$4,668,202

Note: all the Group's notes receivable were not past due.

B. The movement in the provision for impairment of notes receivable and accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2022	\$-	\$15,919
Addition/ (reversal) for the current period	-	22,349
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	1,614
Ending balance as of December 31, 2022	\$-	\$39,882
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2021	\$-	\$20,671
Addition/ (reversal) for the current period	-	(4,512)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(240)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2021	\$-	\$15,919

(22)Leases

(a)Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings, machinery and equipment, transportation equipment. The lease terms range from 2 to 50 years. The Group is not allowed to loan, sublease or sell without obtaining the consent from the lessors.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follow:

A.Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

a.Right-of-use assets

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	transportation equipment	Total
Cost :					
2022.01.01	\$456,208	\$-	\$-	\$6,056	\$462,264
Additions	-	1,178	4,573	-	5,751
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	7,139	-	-	-	7,139
2022.12.31	<u>\$463,347</u>	<u>\$1,178</u>	<u>\$4,573</u>	<u>\$6,056</u>	<u>\$475,154</u>

Cost :					
2021.01.01	\$310,993	\$1,047	\$-	\$-	\$312,040
Additions	147,003	-	-	6,056	153,059
Disposals	-	(1,047)	-	-	(1,047)
Exchange differences	(1,788)	-	-	-	(1,788)
2021.12.31	<u>\$456,208</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$6,056</u>	<u>\$462,264</u>

Depreciation and impairment:

2022.01.01	\$51,972	\$-	\$-	\$2,019	\$53,991
Depreciation	9,298	295	1,147	2,019	12,759
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	782	(1)	(4)	-	777
2022.12.31	<u>\$62,052</u>	<u>\$294</u>	<u>\$1,143</u>	<u>\$4,038</u>	<u>\$67,527</u>

Depreciation and impairment:

2021.01.01	\$43,078	\$916	\$-	\$-	\$43,994
Depreciation	9,132	131	-	2,019	11,282
Disposals	-	(1,047)	-	-	(1,047)
Exchange differences	(238)	-	-	-	(238)
2021.12.31	<u>\$51,972</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$2,019</u>	<u>\$53,991</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	transportation equipment	Total
Net carrying amount as at:					
2022.12.31	\$401,295	\$884	\$3,430	\$2,018	\$407,627
2021.12.31	\$404,236	\$-	\$-	\$4,037	\$408,273

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on right-of-use assets under pledge.

b. Lease liabilities

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Lease liabilities	\$6,564	\$4,064
Current	\$4,910	\$2,019
Non-current	1,654	2,045
Total	\$6,564	\$4,064

Please refer to Note 6(24)(d) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

B. Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
The expenses relating to short-term leases	\$32,370	\$33,313

The portfolio of short-term leases of the Group to which it is committed at the end of the reporting period is dissimilar to the portfolio of short-term leases to which the short-term lease expenses disclosed above, and the amount of its lease commitments is NT\$0.

C. Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounting to NT\$ 35,752 thousand and NT\$ 35,370 thousand, respectively.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(23) Summary of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Function Nature	2022			2021		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$1,301,614	\$703,268	\$2,004,882	\$1,671,125	\$825,066	\$2,496,191
Labor and health insurance	1,615	1,967	3,582	-	8,002	8,002
Pension	574	4,063	4,637	-	5,064	5,064
Other employee benefits	182	145	327	82	396	478
Depreciation	763,359	87,186	850,545	621,772	74,399	696,171
Amortization	2,587	24,251	26,838	2,285	16,781	19,066

The promoter meeting of Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd./Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. was passed the Company's articles of association (hereinafter the Articles of Incorporation) at the shareholders' meeting on May 20, 2022. According to the Articles of Incorporation, if there is profit in the year, no less than 0.1% shall be allocated as employee compensation and no more than 3% as director remuneration. However, when there are accumulated losses, the profit shall be used to cover the losses first. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto, a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on profit of the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2022 to be not lower than 0.1% and not higher than 3% of profit of the current year, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2022 amount to NT\$ 2,619 thousand and NT\$ 2,508 thousand, respectively.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Based on profit of the year ended December 31, 2021, Dynamic Electronics estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2021 to be not lower than 6% and not higher than 3% of profit of the current year, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2021 amount to NT\$52,386 thousand and NT\$10,483 thousand, respectively.

The board of directors of the company resolved to pay the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors amount NT\$ 2,619 thousand and NT\$ 2,508 thousand respectively on February 24, 2023. There is no difference in the amount of the expense for 2022.

The board of directors of Dynamic Electronics resolved to pay the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors amount NT\$ 52,386 thousand and NT\$ 10,483 thousand respectively on February 23, 2022. There is no difference in the amount of the expense for 2021.

(24)Non-operating income and expenses

(a)Interest income

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$16,930	\$8,429

(b)Other income

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Other income — others	\$169,925	\$244,414

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(c) Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$(53,697)	\$(17,126)
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	215,192	(51,465)
Gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(4,348)	3,682
Impairment reversal on non-financial assets	(33,715)	12,330
Losses on redemption of bonds	(57,668)	-
Others losses – others	(73,471)	(67,980)
Total	\$(7,707)	\$(120,559)

(d) Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest on borrowings from bank	\$228,610	\$129,745
Interest on lease liabilities	127	65
Interest on bonds payable	7,046	4,638
Total	\$235,783	\$134,448

(25) Components of other comprehensive income (loss)

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Arising during the period	Reclassification during the period	Subtotal	Income tax benefit (expense)	OCI, Net of tax
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	\$117,940	\$-	\$117,940	\$-	\$117,940

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Arising during the period	Reclassification during the period	Subtotal	Income tax benefit (expense)	OCI, Net of tax
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	<u>\$(33,951)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(33,951)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(33,951)</u>

(26)Income tax

(a)The major components of income tax expense (income) are as follows:

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax charge	\$106,556	\$89,190
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(17,667)	(27,903)
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	135,325	115,395
Total income tax expense	<u>\$224,214</u>	<u>\$176,682</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(b) A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	\$776,848	\$647,136
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	\$254,264	\$262,327
Other adjustments according to the Tax Law	(35,523)	(81,894)
Tax on undistributed earnings	4,633	25,008
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	18,507	(856)
Prior years' tax adjustments	(17,667)	(27,903)
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	\$224,214	\$176,682

(c) Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2022	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Exchange adjustment	Ending balance as of December 31, 2022
Temporary differences				
Bad debts loss	\$345	\$105	\$6	\$456
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	24,793	(5,168)	405	20,030
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(266,559)	(125,783)	-	(392,342)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	30,652	(30,652)	-	-
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	366	(3,667)	-	(3,301)
Sales returns and allowances	986	(986)	-	-
Government grants revenue	58,216	30,826	806	89,848
Deferred tax income (expense)		<u>\$(135,325)</u>	<u>\$1,217</u>	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$(151,201)</u>			<u>\$(285,309)</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2022	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Exchange adjustment	Ending balance as of December 31, 2022
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$115,358</u>			<u>\$110,334</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(266,559)</u>			<u>\$(395,643)</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2021	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Exchange adjustment	Ending balance as of December 31, 2021
Temporary differences				
Bad debts loss	\$-	\$345	\$-	\$345
Unrealized loss on inventory valuation	1,864	22,958	(29)	24,793
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(397,870)	131,311	-	(266,559)
Over 2 years payables	86	(86)	-	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	34,521	(3,869)	-	30,652
Impairment loss on assets	3,504	(3,504)	-	-
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	1,889	(1,523)	-	366
Sales returns and allowances	6,075	(5,089)	-	986
Commission expense	11,675	(11,675)	-	-
Unused tax losses	244,441	(244,441)	-	-
Employee benefits	1,575	(1,575)	-	-
Government grants revenue	56,767	1,753	(304)	58,216
Deferred tax income (expense)		<u>\$(115,395)</u>	<u>\$(333)</u>	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$(35,473)</u>			<u>\$(151,201)</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2021	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Exchange adjustment	Ending balance as of December 31, 2021
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$362,397</u>			<u>\$115,358</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(397,870)</u>			<u>\$(266,559)</u>

(d) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized amounts to NT\$380,455 thousand and NT\$286,311 thousand, respectively.

(e) The following tables contain information of the net operating losses of the Company:

<u>Year incurred</u>	<u>Net Operating Loss</u>	<u>Expiration year</u>
2022	<u>\$22,815</u>	2032

The following tables contain information of the net operating losses of the Subsidiaries:

<u>Year incurred</u>	<u>Net Operating Loss</u>	<u>Expiration year</u>
2013	\$17,984	2023
2014	224,933	2024
2015	82,157	2025
2016	138,185	2026
2017	194,926	2027
2018	127,096	2028
2019	<u>198,948</u>	2029
Total	<u>\$984,229</u>	

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(f) The assessment of income tax returns

As of December 31, 2022, the assessment status of income tax returns of the Company and subsidiaries was as follows:

	<u>The assessment of income tax returns</u>
The Company	As the Company was established on August 25, 2022
Subsidiary - Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Assessed and approved up to 2020
Subsidiary - CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Assessed and approved up to 2019
Subsidiary - CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Assessed and approved up to 2019

(27) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting any influences) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	<u>For the year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
(a) Basic earnings per share		
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent	<u>\$547,238</u>	<u>\$470,454</u>
Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding (in thousand shares)	<u>277,531</u>	<u>277,515</u>
Basic earnings per share (in NT\$)	<u>\$1.97</u>	<u>\$1.70</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
(b) Diluted earnings per share		
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent	\$547,238	\$470,454
Issued domestic bonds payable of valuation through profit or loss on redemption	865	(440)
Interest on convertible bonds	20	3,710
Gains on redemption of bonds	(1,677)	-
Losses on redemption of bonds	(Note)	-
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent after dilution (in thousand NT\$)	<u>\$546,446</u>	<u>\$473,724</u>
Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding (in thousand shares)	277,531	277,515
Effect of dilution:		
Employee bonus (compensation) - stock (in thousand shares)	500	2,703
Convertible bonds (in thousands)	121	13,818
Redemption of bonds (in thousands)	(Note)	-
Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding after dilution (in thousand shares)	<u>278,152</u>	<u>294,036</u>
Diluted earnings per share (in NT\$)	<u>\$1.96</u>	<u>\$1.61</u>

Note: It is not applicable due to anti-dilutive effect.

There were no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date the financial statements were authorized for issue.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(28) Business combination

Acquisition of subsidiary – CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

On February 23, 2022, the board of directors of the Group resolved to acquire 70% of the voting shares of CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. It is a Taiwan based unlisted company specializing in mockup manufacturing. The Group's acquisition of CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., is to achieve the goal of long-term expansion, improve the overall operating performance, and carry out diversified development.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. at date of acquisition were:

	Fair value recognized on the acquisition date
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$6,114
Notes and Accounts Receivable	10,205
Prepayments	51
Property, Plant and Equipment	927
Intangible assets	101
Subtotal	<u>17,398</u>
Liabilities	
Notes and accounts payable	2,134
Other payables	2,404
Income tax liabilities	1,106
Other current liabilities	38
Subtotal	<u>5,682</u>
Net identifiable assets	<u><u>\$11,716</u></u>

The Company has elected to measure the non-controlling interest in CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

From the acquisition date, CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. has contributed NT\$20,337 thousand of revenue and NT\$798 thousand to the net loss before tax of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue from the continuing operations would have been NT\$15,302,683 thousand and the profit from continuing operations for the Group would have been NT\$583,579 thousand.

The goodwill of NT\$37,859 thousand comprises the fair value of expected synergies arising from acquisition.

The amount of goodwill of CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. is as follows:

Consideration transferred	\$46,060
Plus: value of non-controlling interests	3,515
Less: fair value of net identifiable assets	(11,716)
Goodwill	<u>\$37,859</u>
Cash flow from acquisition	
Net cash received from subsidiaries	\$6,114
Amount of cash payments	(46,060)
Net cash outflow	<u>\$(39,946)</u>

Acquisition of Subsidiary – CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

On February 23, 2022, the board of directors of the Group resolved to acquire 70% of the voting shares of Cheng Chong Technology Co., Ltd. It is a Taiwan based unlisted company specializing in mockup manufacturing. The Group's acquisition of Cheng Chong Technology Co., Ltd. is to achieve the goal of long-term expansion, improve the overall operating performance, and carry out diversified development.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities of CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. at date of acquisition were:

	Fair value recognized on the acquisition date
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,535
Notes and Accounts Receivable	13,325
Prepayments	123
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,877
Intangible assets	104
Subtotal	21,964
Liabilities	
Notes and accounts payable	2,386
Other payables	4,927
Income tax liabilities	1,786
Other current liabilities	256
Subtotal	9,355
Net identifiable assets	\$12,609

The Company has elected to measure the non-controlling interest in CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

From the acquisition date, CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. has contributed NT\$22,910 thousand of revenue and NT\$737 thousand to the net profit before tax of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue from the continuing operations would have been NT\$15,305,399 thousand and the profit from continuing operations for the Group would have been NT\$586,035 thousand.

The goodwill of NT\$24,385 thousand comprises the fair value of expected synergies arising from acquisition.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The amount of goodwill of CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. is as follows:

Consideration transferred	\$33,211
Plus: value of non-controlling interests	3,783
Less: fair value of net identifiable assets	(12,609)
Goodwill	<u>\$24,385</u>
Cash flow from acquisition	
Net cash received from subsidiaries	\$5,535
Amount of cash payments	(33,211)
Net cash outflow	<u>\$(27,676)</u>

(29) Changes in ownership equity of subsidiaries

Acquisition of new shares in a subsidiary not in proportionate to ownership interest

Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi) issued new shares on September 27, 2022. The Group did not participate in the subscription, so its ownership was reduced to 97.8541%. The capital increase cash obtained by the Group was NTD\$156,279 thousand, and the book value of the net assets of Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi) (on initial acquisition and excluding goodwill) was NTD\$5,472,007 thousand. The Group's reduction of relevant equity in Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi) including the increase in non-controlling equity is as follows:

Additional cash received from the issuance of new shares	\$151,159
Increase (decrease) to non-controlling interests	(114,879)
Difference recognized in capital surplus within equity	<u>\$36,280</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

7. Related party transactions

(1) Significant transactions with related parties

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$33,386	\$83,985
Post-employment benefits	521	1,240
Total	<u>\$33,907</u>	<u>\$85,225</u>

8. Assets pledged as collateral

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the assets pledged for the Group's loans consist of the following:

Assets	Book value	Purpose of pledge
<u>2022.12.31</u>		
Property, plant and equipment – Buildings	\$2,689,655	Secured loans
Property, plant and equipment – Machinery and equipment	1,175,690	Secured loans
Property, plant and equipment – Office equipment	46,447	Secured loans
Property, plant and equipment – Other equipment	13,814	Secured loans
Construction in progress	74,235	Secured loans
Right-of-use assets	371,807	Secured loans
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	162,441	Secured loans
Total	<u>\$4,534,089</u>	
<u>2021.12.31</u>		
Property, plant and equipment – buildings	\$1,374,238	Secured loans
Right-of-use assets	230,271	Secured loans
Total	<u>\$1,604,509</u>	

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

9. Significant contingencies and unrecognized contract commitments

As of December 31, 2022, the Group's outstanding contracts relating to purchased property, plant and equipment were as follows:

<u>Type of Asset</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Amount paid</u>	<u>Amount unpaid</u>
Machinery and construction contracts	\$264,220	\$158,819	\$105,401

Amount paid was recorded under construction in progress and equipment to be examined.

10. Losses due to major disasters

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

12. Others

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	\$1,676,826	\$2,729,213
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	162,441	1,218
Notes receivable	40,165	43,247
Accounts receivable	4,365,314	4,624,955
Other receivables	84,356	103,615
Refundable deposits	2,207	1,492
Total	6,331,309	7,503,740
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Held for trading	-	3,930
Total	\$6,331,309	\$7,507,670

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Financial liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term loan	\$3,918,562	\$4,587,071
Payables	5,682,175	4,876,920
Bonds payable (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	2,363	486,152
Leased liabilities (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	6,564	4,064
Long-term loan (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	2,790,106	1,041,959
Total	12,399,770	10,996,166
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Held for trading	77	-
Total	<u>\$12,399,847</u>	<u>\$10,996,166</u>

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before the Group enters into significant transactions, the Board of Directors and Audit Committee must carry out due approval process based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity risk).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variables. There are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Group also uses forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for foreign currency. The information of the sensitivity analyses is as follows:

When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is decreased/increased by NT\$11,033 thousand and NT\$12,828 thousand, respectively.

When NTD strengthens/weakens against RMB by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is increased /decreased by NT\$83,556 thousand and NT\$48,377 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's loans and receivables at variable interest rates, bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates and interest rate swaps. At the reporting date, a change of 0.1% of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 to decrease/increase by NT\$5,868 thousand and NT\$4,447 thousand, respectively.

Equity price risk

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group does not hold equity securities at fair value; therefore the Group is not subject to equity price risk.

(4)Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts receivables and notes receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counter parties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria etc. Certain counter parties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, accounts receivable from top ten customers represent 65.41% and 60.28% of the total accounts receivables of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivables is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

The Group adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. Except for the loss allowance of trade receivables is measured at lifetime expected credit losses, the remaining debt instrument investments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, low credit risk for these investments is a prerequisite upon acquisition and by using their credit risk as a basis for the distinction of categories.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, bank borrowings and finance leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	< 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
<u>2022.12.31</u>					
Loans	\$4,327,936	\$579,157	\$1,123,642	\$1,410,788	\$7,441,523
Payables	5,682,175	-	-	-	5,682,175
Bonds payable	2,400	-	-	-	2,400
Lease liabilities	5,049	1,671	-	-	6,720
<u>2021.12.31</u>					
Loans	\$5,390,717	\$455,076	\$-	\$-	\$5,845,793
Payables	4,876,920	-	-	-	4,876,920
Bonds payable	-	499,900	-	-	499,900
Lease liabilities	2,057	2,057	-	-	4,114

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Short-term loans	Bonds payable	Long-term loans	Refundable deposits	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2022	\$4,587,071	\$486,152	\$1,041,959	\$121,124	\$4,064	\$6,240,370
Cash flows	(668,509)	(548,850)	1,731,842	(43,001)	(3,382)	468,100
Non-cash changes						
Lease modification	-	-	-	-	5,751	5,751
Others	-	58,015	-	-	-	58,015
Interest expense	-	7,046	-	-	127	7,173
Foreign exchange movement	-	-	16,305	-	4	16,309
As of December 31, 2022	<u>\$3,918,562</u>	<u>\$2,363</u>	<u>\$2,790,106</u>	<u>\$78,123</u>	<u>\$6,564</u>	<u>\$6,795,718</u>

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Short-term loans	Bonds payable	Long-term loans	Refundable deposits	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2021	\$2,582,600	\$-	\$654,722	\$25,163	\$444	\$3,262,929
Cash flows	2,004,471	545,297	390,735	95,961	(2,057)	3,034,407
Non-cash changes						
Lease modification	-	-	-	-	5,612	5,612
Others	-	(63,783)	-	-	-	(63,783)
Interest expense	-	4,638	-	-	65	4,703
Foreign exchange movement	-	-	(3,498)	-	-	(3,498)
As of December 31, 2021	<u>\$4,587,071</u>	<u>\$486,152</u>	<u>\$1,041,959</u>	<u>\$121,124</u>	<u>\$4,064</u>	<u>\$6,240,370</u>

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

- (a) The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

- i. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- ii. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.
- iii. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).
- iv. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

v. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

(b) Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Other than the item is listed in the table below, the carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value:

	Carrying amount	
	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable	\$2,363	\$486,152
	Fair value	
	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable	\$2,361	\$486,753

(c) Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(9) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Derivative financial instruments

The related information for derivative financial instruments not qualified for hedge accounting and not yet settled as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Embedded derivatives

The embedded derivatives arising from issuing convertible bonds have been separated from the host contract and carried at fair value through profit or loss. Please refer to Note 6 for further information on this transaction.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Forward currency contracts

The Group entered into forward currency contracts to manage its exposure to financial risk, but these contracts are not designated as hedging instruments. The table below lists the information related to forward currency contracts:

Items (by contract)	Notional Amount (in thousand dollars)	Contract Period
2022.12.31		
Forward currency contract	USD 3,000	2022.12.22~2023.03.20
2021.12.31		
Forward currency contract	USD 3,000	2021.11.02~2022.01.26
Forward currency contract	USD 3,500	2021.11.02~2022.01.26
Forward currency contract	USD 3,500	2021.12.29~2022.03.28

The counterparties for the aforementioned derivatives transactions are well known local or overseas banks, as they have sound credit ratings, the credit risk is insignificant.

With regard to the forward foreign exchange contracts, as they have been entered into to hedge the foreign currency risk of net assets or net liabilities, and there will be corresponding cash inflow or outflows upon maturity and the Group has sufficient operating funds, the cash flow risk is insignificant.

(9) Fair value measurement hierarchy

(a) Fair value measurement hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

(b) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As of December 31, 2022

<u>Financial assets:</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$-	\$77	\$-	\$77

As of December 31, 2021

<u>Financial assets:</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$-	\$3,130	\$-	\$3,130
Convertible bonds	-	-	800	800
Total	\$-	\$3,130	\$800	\$3,930

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

	Assets
	At fair value through profit or loss
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2022	\$800
Acquisition/issues for the period	(2,347)
Disposal/settlements for the period	(500)
Total gains and losses for the period	
Amount recognized in gains/losses (report on other gains and losses)	2,047
Ending balances as of December 31, 2022	\$-

	Assets
	At fair value through profit or loss
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2021	\$-
Acquisition/issues for the period	250
Total gains and losses for the period	
Amount recognized in gains/losses (report on other gains and losses)	550
Ending balances as of December 31, 2021	\$800

Total gains and losses recognized in profit or loss for the ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 in the table above contain gains and losses related to assets or liabilities on hand in the amount of NT\$2,047 thousand and NT\$550, respectively.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

As of December 31, 2022

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial liabilities:					
At fair value through profit or loss					
Embedded derivatives	Binary tree-based model for valuation of convertible bonds	Volatility	39.06%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value of the embedded derivatives	5% increase (decrease) in the volatility would result in increase (decrease) in the Group's profit or loss by NT\$10 thousand

As of December 31, 2021

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial liabilities:					
At fair value through profit or loss					
Embedded derivatives	Binary tree-based model for valuation of convertible bonds	Volatility	46.12%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value of the embedded derivatives	5% increase (decrease) in the volatility would result in increase (decrease) in the Group's profit or loss by NT\$60 thousand

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(c) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

As of December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Bonds payables (Please refer to the Note6(14))	\$-	\$-	\$2,361	\$2,361

As of December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Bonds payables (Please refer to the Note6(14))	\$-	\$-	\$486,753	\$486,753

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (in thousand dollars)

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

	2022.12.31			2021.12.31		
	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currencies	Foreign exchange rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Monetary items:						
USD	<u>\$132,717</u>	30.71	<u>\$4,076,297</u>	<u>\$145,278</u>	27.68	<u>\$4,021,308</u>
RMB	<u>\$467,464</u>	4.4094	<u>\$2,061,251</u>	<u>\$643,751</u>	4.3415	<u>\$2,794,841</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Monetary items:						
USD	<u>\$62,529</u>	30.71	<u>\$1,920,275</u>	<u>\$98,910</u>	27.68	<u>\$2,737,827</u>
RMB	<u>\$2,362,399</u>	4.4094	<u>\$10,416,840</u>	<u>\$1,758,039</u>	4.3415	<u>\$7,632,523</u>

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of foreign currency (after conversion to functional currency).

Since there were varieties of foreign currency transactions of the Group, the Group was unable to disclose foreign exchange gain (loss) towards each foreign currency with significant impact. The Group recognized exchange gain (loss) amounted to NT\$215,192 thousand and NT\$(51,465) thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(11) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

13. Other disclosures

(1) The following are additional disclosures for the Company as required by the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau:

- a. Financing provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
- b. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2022: Please refer to Attachment 1.
- c. Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.
- d. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
- e. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
- f. Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
- g. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
- h. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of capital stock as of December 31, 2022: None.
- i. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None.
- j. Significant intercompany transactions between the parent with subsidiaries or among subsidiaries: Please refer to Attachment 7.

(2) Information on investees :

- A. If an investor controls operating, investing and financial decisions of an investee or an investor has the ability to exercise the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of an investee, the related information for the investee is disclosed (not including investment in Mainland China): Please refer to Attachment 2.
- B. An investor controls operating; investing and financial decisions of an investee, the related information Note13(1) for the investee shall be disclosed as below:
- (a) Financing provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2022: Please refer to Attachment 3.
 - (b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2022: Attachment 1.
 - (c) Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.
 - (d) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
 - (e) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2022: Please refer to Attachment 4.
 - (f) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2022: None.
 - (g) Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2022: Please refer to Attachment 5.
 - (h) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of capital stock as of December 31, 2022: Please refer to Attachment 6.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(i) Financial instruments and derivative transactions: Please refer to Note 12(8).

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China:

- a. Investee company name, main businesses and products, total amount of capital, method of investment, accumulated inflow and outflow of investments from Taiwan, net income (loss) of investee company, percentage of ownership, investment income (loss), carrying value of investments, cumulated inward remittance of earnings and limits on investment in Mainland China:

Investee company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of Ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
					Outflow	Inflow									
Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of PCB	\$2,456,800 (Note 2 、 3 and 6)	(Note 12)	\$2,260,265	\$-	\$-	\$2,260,265	\$(102,199) (Note 2)	100%	\$(99,925) (Note 2 、 4 、 5 and 11)	\$2,840,667 (Note 2 、 4 、 5 and 11)	\$1,851,997 (Note 2)	\$2,260,265	\$- (Note 12)	No upper limit (Note 10)

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Investee company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of Ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized	Carrying Value as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
					Outflow	Inflow									
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Manufacturing and selling of PCB	\$1,788,858 (Note 2、6、7、8 and 9)	(Note 1)	\$504,167	\$-	\$-	\$504,167	\$525,407 (Note 2)	97.8541%	\$377,765 (Note 2、4、5 and 11)	\$5,612,219 (Note 2、4、5 and 11)	\$-	\$504,167	\$3,397,582	

Note 1: Investment in Mainland China through WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD. and Dynamic Holding Pte. Ltd., companies established in the third area.

Note 2: Foreign currencies were converted into New Taiwan dollars based on exchanged rate of balance sheet date.

Note 3: Total amount of paid-in capital is USD 80,000 thousand.

Note 4: The investment income (loss) recognized under equity method and by calculation was based on audited financial statements.

Note 5: WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD. recognized investment income (loss) and book value by Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co. Ltd. and Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd., (Huangshi) through Dynamic Electronics Holding Pte. Ltd.

Note 6: The difference between investments remitted from Taiwan in amount of USD 69,500 thousand and the received paid-in capital of USD 80,000 thousand was cash capital increase of USD 10,500 thousand made by WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Note 7: The difference between investments remitted from Taiwan in amount of USD 16,060 thousand and the paid-in capital of USD50,000 thousand is an indirect investment of USD33,940 thousand made by WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD. by using cash dividends received from Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co. Ltd.

Note 8: Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi) passed the resolution of the board of directors on August 4, 2022 to reduce the capital of USD 73,000 thousand, which was booked under capital surplus. In addition, on September 2, 2022 , the board of directors approved a cash capital increase of RMB 35,000 thousand of which RMB 8,888 thousand (equivalent to USD 1,250 thousand) was booked as capital, and the remaining RMB 26,112 thousand was booked as capital surplus.

Note 9: Total amount of paid-in capital is USD58,250 thousand.

Note 10: The Company meets the conditions of corporate operation headquarter in the Principle of Evaluation for Investment and Technical Cooperation in Mainland China. Thus, there is no upper limit on investment amount.

Note 11: Transactions between consolidated entities are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 12: The Company previously indirectly invested in its China subsidiary, Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co. Ltd., through Dynamic Electronics Holding Pte. Ltd. The Company now indirectly invests in Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co. Ltd., through Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi).

b. Purchases and accounts payable with the related parties: Please refer to Attachment 7.

c. Sales and accounts receivable with the related parties: None.

d. The profit and loss produced by transaction of the property:

As of December 31 2022, the Company wrote off the profit of property, plant and equipment amounted to NT\$117,498 thousand, because of unrealized under the investment balance using the equity method.

e. The purpose and balance of a note guarantee and a guarantee endorsement or providing for secure: Please refer to Attachment 1.

f. The amount of maximum financing, the balance interest rates, and lump sum interest expense: Please refer to Attachment 3.

g. The other events impact over current profit or loss or have the significant influence over the financial conditions, such as provided service or received service: Please refer to Attachment 7.

h. The aforementioned transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. Please refer to Attachment 7.

(4) Information on major shareholders:

None.

14. Segment information

(1) For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services and has three reportable operating segments as follows:

PCB segment: The segment is primarily responsible for the manufacturing of PCBs and selling them to electronic producers.

Mock-up segment: This segment is responsible for mock-up manufacturing and sales to electronic product manufacturers.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured based on accounting policies consistent with those in the consolidated financial statements.

Reportable segment information for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	PCB segment	Mock-up segment	Sub-total	Adjustments and eliminations (Note1)	Consolidated
<u>2022</u>					
Revenues					
External customers	\$15,253,864	\$43,148	\$15,297,012	\$-	\$15,297,012
Inter-segment	24,956,885	-	24,956,885	(24,956,885)	-
Interest revenue	62,275	17	62,292	(45,362)	16,930
Total	<u>\$40,273,024</u>	<u>\$43,165</u>	<u>\$40,316,189</u>	<u>\$(25,002,247)</u>	<u>\$15,313,942</u>
Segment income (loss)	<u>\$552,721</u>	<u>\$(87)</u>	<u>\$552,634</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$552,634</u>
<u>2021</u>					
Revenues					
External customers	\$15,753,057	\$-	\$15,753,057	\$-	\$15,753,057
Inter-segment	15,680,284	-	15,680,284	(15,680,284)	-
Interest revenue	40,258	-	40,258	(31,829)	8,429
Total	<u>\$31,473,599</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$31,473,599</u>	<u>\$(15,712,113)</u>	<u>\$15,761,486</u>
Segment income (loss)	<u>\$470,454</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$470,454</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$470,454</u>

Note : Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and recorded under the “adjustments and eliminations” column.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

Details of operational asset-related information as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	PCB segment	Mock-up segment	Sub-total	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
<u>2022.12.31</u>					
Segment assets	<u>\$20,246,761</u>	<u>\$39,956</u>	<u>\$20,286,716</u>	<u>\$(273,011)</u>	<u>\$20,013,705</u>
<u>2021.12.31</u>					
Segment assets	<u>\$26,261,914</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$26,261,914</u>	<u>\$(8,623,319)</u>	<u>\$17,638,595</u>

(2) Geographical information

(a) Revenues from external customers (Note)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
China	\$6,381,200	\$5,891,606
Korea	1,118,564	1,426,886
Germany	927,756	966,936
Mexico	805,614	-
Other countries	6,063,878	7,467,629
Total	<u>\$15,297,012</u>	<u>\$15,753,057</u>

Note: The revenue information above is based on the location of the customer.

(b) Non-current assets

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Taiwan	\$46,232	\$10,566
China	10,378,866	6,685,425
Total	<u>\$10,425,098</u>	<u>\$6,695,991</u>

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (CONTINUED)
(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Information about major customers

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Customer A	\$2,634,307	\$2,032,668

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Endorsement/Guarantee Provided to Others

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Attachment 1

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider		Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party (Note 3)	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Amount Actually Drawn	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee secured by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Worth per Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowed (Note 3)	Endorsement provided by parent company to subsidiaries	Endorsement provided by subsidiaries to parent company	Endorsement provided to entities in China
No. (Note 1)	Name	Name	Relationship (Note2)										
0	Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	2	\$6,022,472	\$3,114,840	\$2,483,460	\$91,980	\$-	41.24%	\$6,022,472	Y	N	Y
1	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	2	\$6,045,287	\$3,133,530	\$1,734,660	\$1,627,350	\$-	28.80%	\$6,045,287	N	N	Y
1	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	2	\$6,045,287	\$321,650	\$-	\$-	\$-	-%	\$6,045,287	N	N	Y
1	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	2	\$6,045,287	\$149,450	\$61,320	\$-	\$-	1.02%	\$6,045,287	N	N	N

Note 1: Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1. Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. is coded "0".
2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: The relationship between the guarantor of the endorsement and the object to be guaranteed is as follows:

- 1.The company with business contacts.
- 2.The company directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the shares with voting rights.
- 3.Companies that directly and indirectly holds more than 50% of the shares of the company with voting rights.
- 4.The company directly and indirectly holds more than 90% of the shares with voting rights.
- 5.Where a public company fulfills its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry.
- 6.A company whose co-investment relationship is endorsed by all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding ratio.
- 7.The performance guarantee of the preconstruction real estate contract between the same industry in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law is jointly guaranteed.

Note 3: According to the procedures of Endorsement and Guarantee, the limitation of endorsement or guarantee for other subsidiaries shall not exceed the current net value of the Company. Also, the limitation of endorsement or guarantee for one of the subsidiaries shall not exceed the current net value of Company.

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Investees over Which the Company Exercise Significant Influence or Control Directly or Indirectly (Excluding Investees in Mainland China)

As of December 31, 2022

Attachment 2

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency / New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor	Investee	Address	Main Business and Product	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Income (Loss) of the	Note
				As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021	Shares	%	Carrying Value			
Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	33846 6F., No. 50, Minquan Rd., Luzhu Dist., Taoyuan City, Taiwan	PCB and business which relates to import and export	\$6,148,342 (Note 3)	\$-	277,548,934	100.00%	\$6,045,287	\$570,053	\$184,907	Note 2
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.	Level 3, Alexander House, 35 Cybercity, Ebene, Mauritius	Investing activities	\$2,783,433	\$2,783,433	8,581,000	100.00%	\$5,425,409	\$511,588	\$331,372 (Note 1)	Note 2
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	CHIANAN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	24257 2F, No. 649, Zhongzheng Road, Xinzhuang District, New Taipei City, Taiwan	Mockup manufacture	\$46,060	\$-	7	70.00%	\$15,243	\$1,923	\$(798)	Note 2
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	CHENG CHONG TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	24257 2F, No. 649, Zhongzheng Road, Xinzhuang District, New Taipei City, Taiwan	Mockup manufacture	\$33,211	\$-	7	70.00%	\$33,948	\$6,571	\$737	Note 2
WINTEK (MAURITIUS) CO., LTD.	Dynamic Electronics Holding Pte. Ltd.	151 CHIN SWEE ROAD #01-48 MANHATTAN HOUSE SINGAPORE(169876)	Investing activities	\$1,559,261	\$1,559,261	141,917,000	100.00%	USD 182,779	USD 17,169	USD 17,169	Note 2
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	1st Floor, #5 DEKK House, De Zippora Street, P.O. Box 456, Providence Industrial Estate, Mahe, Republic of Seychelles	PCB and business which relates to import and export	\$- (Note4)	\$1,555	-	0.00%	\$-	(CNY 13)	\$(8)	Note 2
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	1st Floor, #5 DEKK House, De Zippora Street, P.O. Box 456, Providence Industrial Estate, Mahe, Republic of Seychelles	PCB and business which relates to import and export	\$1,957 (Note4)	\$-	50,000	100.00%	CNY 443	(CNY 13)	(CNY 12)	Note 2
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	1st Floor, #5 DEKK House, De Zippora Street, Providence Industrial Estate, Mahe, Republic of Seychelles	PCB and business which relates to import and export	\$- (Note4)	\$1,556	-	0.00%	\$-	CNY 138,992	\$380,604	Note 2
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	1st Floor, #5 DEKK House, De Zippora Street, Providence Industrial Estate, Mahe, Republic of Seychelles	PCB and business which relates to import and export	\$82,967 (Note4)	\$-	50,000	100.00%	CNY 71,240	CNY 138,992	CNY 53,130	Note 2
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Overseas Investment Holding Pte. Ltd. (referred to : Dynamic Overseas Investment)	151 CHIN SWEE ROAD #01-48 MANHATTAN HOUSE SINGAPORE(169876)	Management operations services	\$- (Note4)	\$1,541	-	0.00%	\$-	CNY 34	\$113	Note 2
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Overseas Investment Holding Pte. Ltd. (referred to : Dynamic Overseas Investment)	151 CHIN SWEE ROAD #01-48 MANHATTAN HOUSE SINGAPORE(169876)	Management operations services	\$2,930 (Note4)	\$-	50,000	100.00%	CNY 690	CNY 34	CNY 9	Note 2

Note1: Including investment gain recognized under equity method amounted to NT\$511,588 thousand, realized profit on transaction between subsidiaries amounted to NT\$189,992 thousand and unrealized profit on transaction between subsidiaries amounted to NT\$189,992 thousand.

Note2: Transactions are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Note3: Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. Agured 100% equity of Dynmic Electronice Co., Ltd. by means of share swap on August 25, 2022.

Note4: Considering the long-term development needs, Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. reinvestment in Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd., Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles) and Dynamic Electronics Overseas Investment Holding Pte. Ltd. (referred to : Dynamic Overseas Investment) were changed to Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi) reinvestment in Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd., Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles) and Dynamic Electronics Overseas Investment Holding Pte. Ltd. (referred to : Dynamic Overseas Investment).

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Financing provided to others

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Attachment 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

NO. (Note1)	Lender	Counter-party	Financial accounting account	Related Party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Interest rate	Nature of financing (Note 2)	Amount of sales to(purchases from) counter-party	Reason for financing	Loss Allowance	Collateral		Limit of financing amount for individual counter- party	Limit of total financing amount
													Item	Value		
1	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co. Ltd.(Huangshi)	Other receivables -related parties	Yes	\$1,433,920	\$1,139,580	\$1,139,580	3.65-4.35%	2	\$-	Business turnover	\$-	-	\$-	\$1,704,400 (Note 3)	\$1,704,400 (Note 3)
2	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd.	Other receivables -related parties	Yes	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$20,000	2.366%	2	\$-	Business turnover	\$-	-	\$-	\$6,045,287 (Note 4)	\$6,045,287 (Note 4)

Note 1: Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1. Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. is coded "0".
2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Nature of financing is coded as follows:

1. Need for operating is coded "1".
2. Need for short term financing is coded "2".

Note 3: Limit of total financing amount shall not exceed 60% of the lender's net assets of value as of December 31, 2022.

Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party shall not exceed 60% of the lender's net assets value as of December 31, 2022.

Note 4: Limit of total financing amount shall not exceed 100% of the lender's net assets of value as of December 31, 2022.

Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party shall not exceed 100% of the lender's net assets value as of December 31, 2022.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Acquired of individual real estate with amount of at least NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital

For the year Ended December 31, 2022

Attachment 4

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Acquired Company	Name of Property	Transaction Date	Transaction Amount	Payment Status	Counter-party	Relationship	Prior Transaction of Related Counter-party				Price Reference	Purpose and Use of Acquisition	Other Terms
							Owner	Relationship with the Company	Transfer Date	Amount			
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	<u>Buildings</u> Huangshi plant land	2021.07.02	RMB 253,980	As of the end of 2022.12.31 Collected RMB 206,769	Fujian Huidong Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None	None	By Bidding	For production capacity expansion and company operation plan.	None
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	<u>Buildings</u> Huangshi plant land	2021.09.01	RMB 126,350	As of the end of 2022.12.31 Collected RMB 86,933	Fujian Huidong Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None	None	By Bidding	For production capacity expansion and company operation plan.	None
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	<u>Buildings</u> Huangshi plant land	2022.01.28	RMB 120,200	As of the end of 2022.12.31 Collected RMB 57,095	Suzhou Yanke Electromechanical Engineering Co., Ltd.	None	None	None	None	None	By Bidding	For production capacity expansion and company operation plan.	None

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Related Party Transactions for Purchases and Sales Amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 Million or 20% of Capital Stock
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Attachment 5
(In Thousands of Foreign Currency)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment/ Collection Term	Unit Price	Payment/ Collection Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	\$206,717	99.98%	90 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 60~120 days after monthly closing.	Accounts payable \$-	-%	Note1
Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	RMB 1,491,397	70.82%	90 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 60~150 days after monthly closing.	Accounts receivable RMB 409,451	67.80%	Note1
Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Subsidiary	Purchases	RMB 879,860	57.28%	90 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods purchased are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 90~120 days after monthly closing.	Accounts payable RMB 306,588	63.71%	Note1
Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Subsidiary	Sales	RMB 76,513	3.63%	90 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods purchased are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 60~150 days after monthly closing.	Accounts receivable RMB 6,658	1.10%	Note1
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	RMB 76,513	5.57%	90 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods purchased are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 90~120 days after monthly closing.	Accounts payable RMB 6,658	1.28%	Note1
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	RMB 879,860	43.17%	90 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 120 days after monthly closing.	Accounts receivable RMB 306,588	44.94%	Note1
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	RMB 850,608	41.74%	90 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 120 days after monthly closing.	Accounts receivable RMB 269,552	39.51%	Note1
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Subsidiary	Purchases	USD 126,264	36.32%	90 days after monthly closing.	Not comparable.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts payable USD 38,703	39.72%	Note1
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd (Seychelles)	Subsidiary	Sales	USD 340,237	97.87%	90 days after monthly closing.	Not comparable.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts receivable USD 97,449	100.00%	Note1
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sales	USD 7,410	2.13%	90 days after monthly closing.	Not comparable.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts receivable USD 0	-%	Note1
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	USD 221,383	63.68%	90 days after monthly closing.	Not comparable.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts payable USD 58,746	60.28%	Note1
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd (Seychelles)	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	USD 340,237	99.97%	90 days after monthly closing.	Specs of goods purchased are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	Non relative parties are 90 days after monthly closing.	Accounts payable USD 97,449	99.97%	Note1

Note1: Transactions are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Receivables from Related Parties with Amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 Million or 20% of Capital Stock

As of December 31, 2022

Attachment 6

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Ratio	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Periods	Loss Allowance
					Amount	Action Taken		
Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	<u>RMB 409,451</u> (Note1, 2)	<u>2.97</u>	<u>\$-</u>	-	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd (Seychelles)	Subsidiary	<u>USD 97,449</u> (Note1, 2)	<u>3.39</u>	<u>\$-</u>	-	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	<u>RMB 269,552</u> (Note1, 2)	<u>4.26</u>	<u>\$-</u>	-	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	<u>RMB 306,588</u> (Note1, 2)	<u>3.92</u>	<u>\$-</u>	-	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>

Note1: Accounts receivable.

Note2: Transactions are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

DYNAMIC HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions

For the year Ended December 31, 2022

Attachment 7

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency / New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counter-Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany Transaction			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount	Terms	Percentage to Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
	<u>Year 2022</u>						
0	Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	1	Other payable	\$20,043	-	0.10%
0	Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	1	Interest income	\$43	-	-%
1	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	3	Purchases	\$206,717	90 days after monthly closing	1.35%
1	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	3	Other receivables	\$714,402	-	3.57%
2	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	3	Purchases	USD 221,383	90 days after monthly closing	44.44%
2	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts payable	USD 58,746	90 days after monthly closing	9.01%
2	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Purchases	USD 126,264	90 days after monthly closing	25.35%
2	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Accounts payable	USD 38,703	90 days after monthly closing	5.94%
3	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	3	Purchases	USD 340,237	90 days after monthly closing	68.31%
3	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	Dynamic PCB Electronics Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts payable	USD 97,449	90 days after monthly closing	14.95%
3	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Seychelles)	Dynamic Electronics Overseas Investment Holding Pte. Ltd. (referred to : Dynamic Overseas Investment)	3	Other managing expenses	USD 44	-	0.01%
4	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Purchases	RMB 879,860	90 days after monthly closing	25.36%
4	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Accounts payable	RMB 306,588	90 days after monthly closing	6.75%
4	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Other receivables	RMB 11,632	-	0.26%
4	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Other receivables	RMB 260,000	-	5.73%
4	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Other Interest income	RMB 10,243	-	0.30%
4	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Other operating revenue	RMB 11,906	-	0.34%
4	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Outsourced manufacturing expenses	RMB 194	-	0.01%
4	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Accounts receivable	RMB 6,658	90 days after monthly closing	0.15%
4	Dynamic Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Dynamic Electronics Co., Ltd. (Huangshi)	3	Sales	RMB 76,513	90 days after monthly closing	2.21%

Note 1: Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1. Dynamic Holding Co., Ltd. is coded "0".
2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Transactions are categorized as follows :

1. Investor to investee
2. Investee to investor.
3. Investee to investee.

Note 3: The percentage base with respect to the total consolidated revenue-weighted average (about income statement accounts) or total assets (about balance sheet accounts).

Note 4: Foreign currencies were converted into New Taiwan dollars based on exchanged rate of balance sheet date.